

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

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PORTSMOUTH, N. H. MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1901.

PRICE 2 CENTS

FROM CREAMERY TO CONSUMER!

FROM DAIRY TO DINER!

FROM THE FARM TO THE FEAST!

One Profit—No Middlemen When You Buy Our

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS.

We offer them at much less than retail figures for we purchase these goods by the ton to supply the 13 large stores under our management and the great advantages of this wholesale purchasing at little prices we share with you.

Quality is a Matter of Principle, not Price, with Us—We Keep the Best—Give Us a Trial.

AMES' BUTTER AND TEA STORE,

35 CONGRESS ST., PORTSMOUTH.

OTHER STORES—Boston, Fitchburg, Quincy, Everett, Lowell, Attleboro, Gloucester, Clinton, Nashua, Newburyport, Woburn, Dover.

TO HOLIDAY SHOPPERS:

The question of an appropriate and acceptable gift for men or boys can be settled easily and quickly at our store.

HENRY PEYSER & SON.

Table Cutlery,
Pocket Knives,
Carvers,
IN PEARL, IVORY AND STAG.

A.P. WENDELL & CO.
2 MARKET SQUARE.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERY AND MATTRESS WORK
BY F. A. ROBBINS, 49 ISLINGTON STREET.

Send me a postal and I will call and make estimates. References—John P. Hart, Rockingham Bank, and F. W. Hartford, 50 Highland St.

YOU MIGHT TRAVEL HUNDREDS OF MILES AND NOT SEE
SUCH A DISPLAY OF

CHRISTMAS OFFERINGS!

AS IS ON SALE AT THE STORE OF

GEORGE B. FRENCH CO.

ONLY TWO DAYS MORE FOR GIFT BUYING. OUR PRICES WILL BE SPECIALLY IN
YOUR FAVOR ON THESE TWO DAYS.

We have some Extra Fine Patterns in Foreign and Domestic RUGS. In addition to our usual stock we offer 50 Pairs Extra Fine and Heavy BLANKETS, bought in view of their demand as sensible gifts. OUR CARPET ROOM is devoted to the display of GAMES AND BOOKS for the Children. We shall offer on MONDAY AND TUESDAY several Very Elegant GARMENTS, in Black Velour, and there will also be LADIES' SUITS AND WAISTS, at prices far below real value.

Geo. B. French Co.

VETERANS PLAN.

Will Meet in Washington
Next Fall.

Every G. A. R. Man Will Be
Urged To Be Present.

Exact Date Not Decided, But Will Be
In September.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.—The coming of the Grand Army cohorts to Washington next fall on the occasion of the thirty-third annual encampment of the organization has awakened widespread interest. This will be the second opportunity given those who were the first to march down Pennsylvania avenue in grand review since the memorial war of the rebellion. In September 1862, over 150,000 battle-scarred veterans assembled at the national capital and reviewed old associations and camp files. The grand program, which is now memorialized in history, passed in review before the pavilion of the United States, the base Benjamin Harrison, himself a soldier of the contest of the sections.

Notwithstanding that nearly ten years have elapsed since the last encampment of the Grand Army here and despite the fact that the ranks of the organization have been greatly depleted, the approaching reunion bids fair to equal, if not surpass, its predecessor. A great many members of the organization, who were not present at the last encampment, are now planning to attend the next, and in addition a large number of the sons of the old veterans, who have passed away, will be present at their side in line, so that notwithstanding the havoc caused by death, if the ranks there will be no appreciable diminution when the large camp detectors assemble here next September.

It was not recently decided that Washington was to again have the honor of entertaining the G. A. R. until last week, when the national executive committee of the organization, in special session at Chicago, decided the matter. Several other cities, including Denver, Col., and Atlantic City, N. J., made strenuous claims and offered many inducements to secure the coveted prize.

Commander Stone, in an interview with a reporter said: "I am more than gratified to know that the committee has decided upon this city as the place for the next encampment. It is now up to the citizens of Washington to arrange for entertaining the visitors. We won out at Chicago after a somewhat stubborn fight with Denver and Atlantic City, both of which places were more than anxious to secure the encampment. Our strength lay in the fact that we were able to guarantee better railroad rates and a larger fund for entertainment than our competitors."

"We have made arrangements with

the railroads to offer such a cheap rate as will insure the attendance of thousands of people from all parts of the country. The central roads have agreed to bring organizations and visitors to this city during encampment week at the rate of one cent a mile, which I regard as remarkably low, and the trunk lines in this section of the country have met the problem by agreeing to transport passengers from any section contiguous to their lines at one fare for the round trip. I am not optimistic when I say that these arrangements ought to insure the attendance of at least 300,000 visitors here.

"Just what date the encampment will be held," continued Commander Stone, "has not yet been decided, but it will probably occur during the first week in October of next year. We will be somewhat guided by President Roosevelt's wishes in the matter. I called on the president yesterday and informed him of the purpose of the G. A. R. to meet here next year. He was delighted and promised to come from wherever he might be and upon whatever date we decided. I informed Mr. Roosevelt that although I knew he must have a good opinion of us now, he would naturally have a much better opinion when he gazed into the faces of over 150,000 loyal defenders of the Union."

"Washington was selected," said the commander, "by General Eli Torrance, command-in-chief of the organization, and by other members of the national council. It is usually the custom to select the next place of meeting at the annual encampment, but this year while at Cleveland the untimely death of President McKinley upset all our plans in this respect, and we decided to let the matter of the next meeting rest with the national council, at a meeting to be held subject to the call of the command-in-chief, hence the meeting in Chicago last week."

General Stone said the Grand Army would expect the co-operation of the board of trade and the Business Men's association of this city in formulating committees for raising funds and devising ways and means for the entertainment of the thousands of visitors who will be within our gates. It is thought that \$75,000 will be required to defray necessary expenses, and it is Commander Stone's intention to raise this among the citizens of Washington without seeking congressional aid.

On the occasion of the last annual encampment here in September, 1862, over \$150,000 was expended. Ninety thousand dollars of this amount was appropriated by congress.

This is deemed more than sufficient for the present occasion, as it is said there was a useless expenditure by the committee of \$13,000 for barracks for the accommodation of veterans on the White Lot. These quarters were occupied by less than 5,000 men.

Commander Stone's idea for the coming encampment is to have the veterans housed in hotels and vacant business houses, which he thinks can be rented for a nominal sum, thus reducing to a minimum the amount necessary to properly lodge and take care of the visitors.

It is believed that the board of trade will call a meeting immediately after the holidays, at which time committees of prominent business men will be appointed to act in co-operation with the local and national committees of the G. A. R. to ensure the success of the next annual encampment.

UNDER THE SURGEON'S KNIFE.

General R. A. Alger Operated Upon
On Sunday.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 22.—An operation was performed upon General Russell A. Alger, former secretary of war, today, for the removal of gall stones, which he has been suffering from for a long time. Mr. Alger rallied from the operation, and the surgeon reported late this afternoon that he has recovered almost entirely from the shock. Although his condition is serious it is not considered dangerous.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Boatswain C. J. Murphy, warranted Acting Warrant Machinist A. A. Gammann, to the Topoka.
Acting Warrant Machinist C. J. Collins, to the Wisconsin.
Acting Warrant Machinist H. R. Heath, from the Topoka home, when discharged Norfolk hospital, on two months' leave.

FERRY STRIKES THE BAR.

Her Crew of Thirty-three Rescued By
Life Saving Crew.

Ludington, Mich., Dec. 22.—While entering Ludington harbor at midnight Saturday in a heavy northerly gale the Terre Marquette, a ferry No. 16, struck a bar, disabling her machinery and breaking the feed steam pipe. Michael Tait, a coal passer, was scalded to death and two others were also terribly burned. The boat drifted against the north pier, where she pounded heavily, staying large holes in her forward quarter. The night was bitterly cold, great seas rolled across her decks, and ice formed wherever the water fell. When daylight came the life saving crew by means of the cannon threw a line to the wrecked craft and by the breeches buoy apparatus rescued the entire crew of thirty-three men and the body of Tait. The operation occupied four hours and was witnessed with breathless interest by an immense crowd of people.

FOREFATHERS' DAY.

Pascataqua Congregational Club
Meets at Exeter.

Exeter, Dec. 22.—The Pascataqua Congregational club yesterday held church in observance of forefathers' day. At one p. m. 25 members and guests sat down to dinner in the church parlors. At its close Rev. Wilbert L. Anderson of Exeter, president of the club, made a graceful address to its members. Rev. W. S. Board of Durham, now at New Haven, Connecticut, from Exeter, delivered brief remarks were made by Rev. A. P. Bonner, pastor of Phillips church, and by Mr. Spaulding, president of the Congregational club of Concord. The company then repaired to the church proper where a musical program was given and an address delivered by Rev. Edwin H. Hyington of Beverly, Mass.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Two Men Lost Their Lives in a Fire
In a Sweet Shop Building.

New York, Dec. 22.—Lane Hill, a tailor and miller, two coats, and an unidentified man lost their lives at a fire which destroyed a four-story sweet shop building on Clinton street tonight. Many of the inmates of the building jumped from the windows and soon and were more or less injured.

SUIT AGAINST B. & M. R. R.

Manchester, Dec. 22.—The Stark mills corporation has brought suit against the Boston & Maine railroad to recover for charges made to the recipients of the products of the mills who reside in Tinton, N. J. It is alleged that the Stark mills filed a large contract for cotton duck for purchasers in New Jersey, and claim to have made a contract with the railroad to deliver the goods. Subsequently, it is claimed, the New Jersey purchasers demanded a rebate, because they had paid transportation.

A TOTAL OF FOUR.

Pittsburg, Penn., Dec. 22.—Three more of the workmen who were victims of yesterday's explosion at the Singer Nideck plant of the Crucible Steel company of America died today, making the total number four.

Difficult Digestion

That is dyspepsia.
It makes life miserable.
Its sufferers eat not because they want to—but simply because they must.

They complain of a bad taste in the mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the stomach, a feeling of puffiness, headache, heartburn and what not.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured Joseph P. Laine, Flanagan, Ky., who writes: "I was troubled with dyspepsia for a number of years and took medicine that did me no good. I was advised by friends to try Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did and it put my bowels in perfect condition, gave me strength and energy and made me feel like a new person."

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Beware of substitutes. Buy Hood's and only Hood's.

IT IS ON THE WAY.

Gov. Crane Has Sent His Decision To
The President.

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 22.—Governor Crane has sent his decision regarding the tender of the office of secretary of the treasury, to President Roosevelt by special messenger, and it ought to reach its destination on Monday. What the governor has said to the president is left fully to inference as he will say absolutely nothing on the subject.

FREIGHT WRECK.

Two Persons Killed and One Fatally
Injured.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 22.—A special train from Green Bay, Wis., says a freight wreck on the Northwestern railroad between Suncato and Oconto this afternoon, killed two persons and fatally injured another. Eight cars were derailed, containing the bodies of the dead.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON AND CAP- TAIN COOK BETTER.

Washington, Dec. 22.—The condition of Rear Admiral Sampson is better than he has been for several days and in the cold weather moderate, he hopes to be able to resume his outdoor exercises.

Captain Francis H. Cook, formerly commander of the Brooklyn at San Francisco, is better today.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Forecast for New England: Cloudy and warmer Monday, probably snow on the coast; Tuesday fair in southern and probably rain in northern portions, fresh to moderately winds on the coast.

VICTIMS OF THE FLAMES.

Danvers, Mass., Dec. 22.—Four persons in a family named Askbanah, who live near Sumnerville, were burned to death yesterday, and one other is probably fatally, and four others are seriously injured.

EMPHATICALLY DENIES IT.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Secretary Taft categorically denies an emphatic denial of the report that he contemplated resigning from the cabinet.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VES- SELS.

The Vixen is at Havana and the Essex at San Juan.

The New Orleans has left Chefoo for Nagasaki, the Philadelphia, San Francisco for Philadelphia, the Prairie, Newport News for Tomkinsville, and the Kentucky, Amoy for Wosung.

The Atlanta was undocked yesterday at Buenos Ayres.

METHODIST CHURCH.

On Sunday morning a pretty Christmas service occurred at the Methodist church. The Sunday school was seated in the body of the church and sang several Christmas carols and the scripture lesson was read by Miss Lang, class. The music was especially arranged for the service and was finely rendered by the quartette. The Union service was very instructive and helpful, and interested the smaller ones of the Sunday school very much.

The Ladies' Aid society met at the vestry on State street this Monday afternoon and evening. Supper will be served from five to 7:30.

The Christmas tree and concert will be held in the church on Wednesday evening.

The Epworth league hold the regular monthly business meeting at the vestry on Thursday evening.

CHRISTMAS SALE.

The Junior Epworth league of the Methodist church held a Christmas sale on Saturday afternoon at the parsonage on Court street. The tables were very prettily arranged, on which were displayed dainty fancy work, tempting cake and excellent home-made candies, and were well patronized by those in attendance. The little people were assisted by Mrs. Thomas Whiteside, Mrs. Charles E. Jeanness and Miss Miriam L. Schumann. The sale was a success in every detail and the children will use the proceeds in purchasing a communion table for the church.

CAMPBELL COTTAGES BURNED.

Bad Fire From a Defective Chimney
at New Castle.

Saturday night a telephone message was received by Chief Engineer Randall from Hotel Wentworth, New Castle, informing him that the Campbell cottages, situated nearby, were afire and asking that assistance be sent.

The Morse H. Goodrich engine and hose wagon were sent to the scene. It was a terrible run, but the distance was covered in forty minutes. On arrival at New Castle it was found the cottages had frozen up owing to the intense cold and it was an hour before a stream could be gotten on the building. By this time the main buildings were totally destroyed, but the firemen succeeded in saving the large barn adjoining.

Before the arrival of the Portsmouth firemen, residents of New Castle succeeded in removing a part of the furniture. The fire is believed to have started from a defective chimney. Two young children were saved with some difficulty. The Campbell cottages were owned by Charles E. Campbell and were valued at \$5,000 and the contents \$3,000. He carried an insurance of \$2,500 on the buildings. Mr. Henry Campbell, and family lost property and clothing to the value of \$500 on which there was no insurance.

DOUBLE FENEMENT GUTTED.

Destructive Sunday Fire at the Cor-
ner of Union and Austin Streets.

The double fenement house at the corner of Union and Union streets was gutted by a fire on Sunday afternoon at a loss of about \$1,000 to the Mr. and Mrs. Stover, and the family of Mr. William Stover and Mrs. Nellie Clark, the occupants.

An alarm was rung in from box 41 at 2 p. m. and a fire nearly four o'clock when the fire was considered under control and the all out signal sounded.

The fire started in the basement where some water pipes were being thawed out the excelsior catching fire from the melting apparatus. An attempt was made to ring in an alarm from box 41, but it failed to respond.

The house was insured and Mrs. Clark, who is visiting in Haverhill, has an insurance on her furniture. Mr. Stover, in whose part of the house the fire originated, has no insurance and saved but a few articles of furniture.

HANDSOME NEW STORE.

John Holland opened his new meat and provision store at the corner of Low and Penhallow streets to the public this Monday morning. The store has been entirely remodeled and elegantly fitted up and presents an appearance that must be very gratifying to Mr. Holland. The floor space of the store has been greatly increased, every modern improvement has been installed and the fixtures and furnishings are up to date in every detail. The storage rooms are decidedly handsome and convenient, and probably few people realize the wonderful changes that were being made while the workmen were employed there. The whole corner has been improved to a great degree by the new front and the proprietor is to be congratulated upon the great improvement in his new business home. Mr. Holland would be pleased to know his friends over the brilliant new store.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

Fifteen helpers have been required in the construction department.

A first class coppersmith is wanted in the construction and repair department.

Clerk Steinberg of the equipment department has been transferred to the New York yard.

There is a demand for all-around machinists and employment could be given quite a number.

Master Outside Shipfitter William Brown has gone to his home in Philadelphia to pass the holidays.

Rear Admiral Bartlett J. Cromwell, formerly of this station, arrived in New York on Saturday to attend the wedding of his daughter. He will return to his station at once.

Local florists are complaining of the scarcity of holly this year. Everything that can be substituted in its stead for Christmas decorations is being used.

BOSTON & MAINE R. R.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement.
(In Effect October 14, 1901.)

Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3:50, 7:20, 8:15, 10:53, a. m.; 2:21, 5:00, 7:28, p. m. Sunday, 3:50, 8:00, a. m.; 2:21, 5:00, p. m.

For Portland—9:55, 10:45, a. m.; 2:45, 5:22, 8:50, 9:20, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45, a. m.; 8:55, p. m.

For Wells Beach—9:55, a. m.; 2:45, 5:22, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, a. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—9:55, a. m.; 2:45, 5:22, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, a. m.

For North Conway—9:55, a. m.; 2:45, p. m.

For Somersworth—4:50, 9:45, 9:55, a. m.; 2:40, 2:45, 5:22, 5:30 p. m.

For Rochester—9:45, 9:55, a. m.; 2:40, 2:45, 5:22, 5:30, p. m.

For Dover—4:50, 9:45, a. m.; 12:15, 2:40, 5:22, 8:52, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45, a. m.; 8:57, p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7:20, 8:15, 10:53, a. m.; 5:00, p. m. Sunday, 8:00, a. m.; 5:00, p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7:30, 9:00, 10:10, a. m.; 12:30, 3:30, 4:45, 7:00, 7:45, p. m. Sunday, 4:30, 8:20, 9:00, a. m.; 6:40, 7:00, p. m.

Leave Portland—2:00, 9:00, a. m.; 12:45, 6:00, p. m. Sunday, 2:00, a. m.; 12:45, p. m.

Leave North Conway—7:25, a. m.; 4:15, p. m.

Leave Rochester—7:19, 9:47, a. m.; 2:50, 6:25, p. m. Sunday, 7:00, a. m.

Leave Somersworth—6:35, 7:32, 10:00, a. m.; 4:05, 6:39, p. m.

Leave Dover—6:50, 10:24, a. m.; 1:40, 4:30, 6:30, 9:29, p. m. Sunday, 7:30, a. m.; 9:25, p. m.

Leave Hampton—9:22, 11:50, a. m.; 2:13, 4:59, 6:16, p. m. Sunday, 6:26, 10:06, a. m.; 8:09, p. m.

Leave North Hampton—9:28, 11:55, a. m.; 2:19, 5:05, 6:21, p. m. Sunday, 6:30, 10:12, a. m.; 8:15, p. m.

Leave Greenland—9:35, a. m.; 12:01, 2:25, 5:11, 6:27, p. m. Sunday, 6:35, 10:18, a. m.; 8:26, p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—8:30, a. m.; 12:45, 5:25, p. m.

Greenland Village—8:39, a. m.; 12:54, 5:33, p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9:07, a. m.; 1:07, 5:58, p. m.

Epping—9:22, a. m.; 1:21, 6:14, p. m.

Raymond—9:32, a. m.; 1:32, 6:25, p. m.

Returning leave

Concord—7:45, 10:25, a. m.; 3:30, p. m.

Manchester—8:32, 11:10, a. m.; 4:20, p. m.

Raymond—9:10, 11:48, a. m.; 5:02, p. m.

Epping—9:22, a. m.; 12:00, a. m.; 5:15, p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9:47, a. m.; 12:17, 5:58, p. m.

Greenland Village—10:01, a. m.; 12:29, 6:08, p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

Information given, through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the station.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

York Harbor & Beach R. R.

Leave Portsmouth—8:40, 10:50, a. m.; 2:50, 5:50, p. m.

Leave York Beach—6:25, 10:00, a. m.; 1:30, 4:05, p. m.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

U. S. NAVY FERRY LAUNCH NO. 132.

GOVERNMENT BOAT,
FOR GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

Leaves Navy Yard—8:20, 8:40, 9:15, 10:00, 10:30, 11:45, a. m.; 1:35, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:45, p. m. Sundays, 10:00, 10:15, a. m.; 12:15, 12:35 p. m. Holidays, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth—3:30, 8:50, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00 a. m.; 12:15, 1:45, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00, 10:00 p. m. Sundays, 10:07, a. m.; 12:05, 12:25, 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 10:00, 11:00 a. m.; 12:00 m.

*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

There need be no fears of a small boy breaking through the ice at the present time.

OUR SUPPLY OF AIR

IN FIVE HUNDRED YEARS IT MAY BE ALL USED UP.

Some of the Things With Which Man May or May Not Have to Contend in His Desperate Struggle For Existence in the Future.

It seems that we, or, rather, our descendants in a few hundred years may have to live without air or try to do so. An eminent British scientist has asserted that the oxygen supply of the world will be exhausted within the next 500 years, and oxygen is the vital force of the air as far as man is concerned.

Moreover, scientists generally admit that theoretically the oxygen in the atmosphere is diminishing. Every bucketful of coal burned in a furnace and every match struck uses up a portion of the world's supply of breathing air.

Scientists have made some very interesting speculations as to what would happen in the event of the world's oxygen becoming gradually used up. For instance, they say that with the decrease of oxygen in the air the heat of summer would become intense. This would not be the pitiless, parching heat of the desert. Moisture would hang heavy in the air. Steam would rise from the ground, and the sun would be veiled in clouds of vapor.

Plants would spring up and flower in a day and trees grow almost in a night. With time for adjustment the very luxuriance of vegetation would clear the air again and furnish breath to famished animal life. But the mischief, it is said, will have been accomplished in a few centuries. Air will spread too late. As oxygen becomes precious the entire human race would strive madly for some means of increasing it.

Every man would conserve his strength, because muscular effort requires the expenditure of much oxygen. Fortunes would not smoke any longer.

Large electric plants would distill the sea into air. The banks of the ocean would be crowded with the humanity that would come to it to turn it by science from water to breath. Every year the waters would recede under the drain of the electrolyzing process.

Man would become more wary with each generation. Death would confront the race, and pride of power and trade and achievement in art and learning would give way to a desperate struggle for life.

Certain animals, on the other hand, would thrive apace. Huge and brilliant fishes would swim the sluggish streams. Serpents would grow to monstrous size, and great fowls would croak in the swamps.

Indeed all of lower nature might reach its flower again before the death of man, as it did before his birth.

The standard of the human species would survive longest. Scarcely on the last day would the last man be able to distinguish the faces of each other in the thick vapor. They would move about in the dense atmosphere with slower and slower steps. A torpor would creep over them, and they would die.

On the other hand, there may be sources of oxygen supply yet unknown to us. A man may have an artificial process of freezing oxygen from its combinations. Or man may become a cold blooded animal and capable of existing upon an infinitesimal supply of oxygen.

Vegetation upon the earth would probably have to be swept away before our supply of breathing air gave out. In that case it is a problem whether man would not starve to death before asphyxiation came upon him.

As natural life is now constituted it cannot exist without oxygen. Vegetation, on the other hand, lives upon carbonic acid gas, which is useless to animals. This forms the main distinction between animal and vegetable life. Each supports a laboratory which works for the subsistence of the other.

Fish and other cold blooded animals live upon an infinitesimal amount of oxygen. They use it only in muscular effort. Their body heat is the same as that of the element in which they live.

Man, on the other hand, is not content with enough oxygen for this. He lives in a mean annual temperature of 55 degrees. He uses up a wasteful amount of oxygen in keeping his body temperature at 98 degrees. It is quite within the range of possibility that evolution may change all this. Naturally if a man's body temperature were low nature must provide some means for him to withstand summer heats. Perspiration might be more copious or, since we know theoretically that the sun's heat is diminishing, it may be that the mean temperature of the earth would be much lower by that time.

There are various makeshifts possible by which man might starve off oxygenless days. If he succeeded in tiding over a critical period into which he had got himself by wastefully using up his supply of breathing air, nature would come to his aid in time.

Processes of manufacture do not of course use up oxygen in the sense of destroying it. They cause it to combine with carbon to form carbonic acid gas.

If we find our supply of oxygen running short, we might invent an artificial way of converting vitiated air into good air again. Vegetation in its laboratory does this for us all the time.

We may imitate nature's laboratory. Having exhausted our fuel supply, we should depend upon electricity to furnish us the power. All the water on the earth is made up of hydrogen and oxygen in combination.

The oceans and rivers furnish a vast storehouse of oxygen if we can free this oxygen from the hydrogen. We can do this by electrolysis. The process is expensive, but in the face of a calamity like the death of the race we probably should not hesitate on that account.

One quart of water will furnish 500 quarts of oxygen approximately. This is enough to supply the normal man for three to four hours.

Again, various processes of manufacture now free oxygen from its compounds in ores and allow it to combine with carbon to form carbonic acid gas. This is unnecessary.

As soon as oxygen becomes valuable oxygen from iron ores, for example, will not be locked up in useless products or in slag, but will be set free, so that instead of diminishing our supply we can after some methods of manufacture so as to increase it.

Some scientists, however, do not believe that we shall continue to use up oxygen in manufacturing as we have for fifty years past. We can get heat without our combustion. Electricity offers limitless supplies of heat and power which are not gained at all at the expense of our oxygen supply. Cincinnati Enquirer.

TWO QUEER TREES.

One Supplies Tallow and the Other Yields Varnish.

The tallow tree is a native of China. Some species are also found in the East Indies. It is of about the height and appearance of the pear tree, the leaves resembling those of the poplar. The blossom is yellow, but the singular color of the tree is the fruit, which is enclosed in a husk like that of the chestnut. When the fruit is ripe, the husk opens of itself, showing three white grains the size of a filbert. These grains contain the vegetable tallow so useful to the Chinese.

The grains are crushed, boiled and afterward mixed with vegetable oil and wax. So prepared they make the best candles, burning almost without smoke and quite free from smell. In China these trees are cultivated in extensive plantations in regular order. The leaves incline to red, and the blossom being yellow, the trees are beautiful objects in a Chinese landscape, a grove of them having the appearance of a flower garden.

The tree has of late years been introduced into New America and is cultivated about Charleston and Savannah. It is also admired in this region for its "renewable" appearance at the approach of winter. The leaves become a brilliant red, and the fruit husks falling off, the white seeds remain suspended to their stem by slender threads.

Another curious tree which grows wild in China and as well as Japan is cultivated in Japan and produces a varnish of the same quality as that which is made from the green of the tree, which is gathered much in the same way maple sap is got from the maple tree. About the middle of the summer a number of laborers proceed to the plantations of these trees, each man furnished with a knife and a great number of hollow shells larger than oysters. In the bark of each tree they make many incisions about two inches in length, and under each incision they force in the edge of the shell, which easily penetrates the soft bark. This operation is performed in the evening, as the varnish only flows at night. The next morning they scrape out carefully the shells, which are nearly filled with varnish. The next evening the shells are replaced and the varnish again collected in the morning. This process is repeated through the summer or until the varnish ceases to flow. It is computed that fifty trees, which can be attended by a single workman, will yield a pound of varnish each night.—St. Louis Republic.

LINCOLN TRIED IT.

And That Ended The Naval Sweat-box Punishment.

On one of Mr. Lincoln's excursions to Fortress Monroe on the steamer Hartford in 1863 his attention was directed to a narrow door bound with iron, the use of which he was anxious to learn.

"What is this?" he asked.

"Oh, that is the 'sweat-box,'" was the reply. "It is used for solitary and insubordinate seamen. A man in very little ventilation. It generally brings him to terms very quickly."

President Lincoln's curiosity was aroused. "This," he said to himself, "is treatment to which thousands of American seamen are probably subjected every year. Let me see if I can try it for myself and see what it really is."

Taking off his hat, for he was several inches over six feet in height, he entered the inclosure, which he found to be little more than three feet in length or width. He gave orders that at a signal from himself the door should be immediately opened. It was then closed and the steam turned on.

He had been inside hardly three minutes before the signal was given. President Lincoln had experienced enough of what was then regarded as necessary punishment for American seamen. There was very little ventilation, and the short exposure to the hot and humid air had almost suffocated him.

Turning to Secretary Welles of the navy, the president ordered that no such inclosure as the sweat-box should ever after be allowed on any vessel flying the American flag.

It was not an hour after this order had been given before every sailor on every ship in Hampton Roads had heard of it. The effect was most remarkable on the older sailors, many of whom had themselves experienced the punishment of the sweat-box. Some of them wept from joy.

But the good results of this act of President Lincoln were not confined to the American navy. Great Britain, France, Germany and other European countries heard that the sweat-box had been abolished in America as inhuman. One and all of these nations in turn fell into line, and today the sweat-box is not to be found on any vessel flying the flag of a civilized nation throughout the world.—Youth's Companion.

Raisin Porridge.

A recent convalescent much enjoyed a raisin porridge that was one of the dishes of the menu offered by a trained nurse. The recipe for it, as got from its compiler, called for a dozen raisins and half a pound of flour, and a boiled half an hour in little water. When the water has all boiled away, add one cupful of milk, and when this has been brought to the boiling point stir in a thickening made of a teaspoonful of flour wet in a little cold milk. The porridge is done when it is smooth and as thick as custard. Add a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt as it is taken from the fire and serve hot.—New York Post.

Library Paste.

A good paste for library use may be made by soaking one level tablespoonful (quarter of an ounce) of gum arabic in two tablespoonfuls of cold water and mixing two tablespoonfuls (one ounce) of rice flour, after wetting it with a little cold water, with half a pint of boiling water. Then mix the two together and cook for ten minutes, stirring frequently, and after adding a few drops of carbolide acid pour into a small jar. It must be kept from the air.

Explained.

"You say the defendant pulled the plaintiff's hair. Now, how could the defendant, who is an unusually short man, reach the plaintiff's hair, the plaintiff being six feet tall?"

"Why, you see, your honor, the plaintiff was holding him at the time."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Just What They Think.

We all of us profess to want everybody to be frank with us, but when somebody threatens to tell us just what he thinks of us we know instinctively that it is something not at all complimentary.—Boston Transcript.

ODDITIES OF EYES.

CURIOUS STATISTICS DEVELOPED BY A CLOSE OBSERVER.

Almost Every Known Color Is Found in the Human Eye—Blue Eyes Are Most Common—The Explanation of Green and Golden Eyes.

"It is strange how few persons notice eyes," said the man of an observing turn of mind reflectively. "I have often asked people to describe some one to me and have been surprised to find that the majority of them really did not know the color of their best friends' eyes. Most people remember faces by the nose, mouth, sometimes the ears, more often by the general expression. Now, the eye itself has no expression, although it is called the most expressive of all the features. If you have ever seen an eye that has been removed from its socket, you know that the fact is as I have said. A glass eye in a showcase illustrates the same fact. The expression that is attributed to the eye really resides in the lids, the eyebrows and the muscles of the adjacent part of the face. It is to this expression that the attention of most people is directed. They see a light coming from a face and intuitively the expression of life and muscles, but the real character of the eye itself they fail to notice."

"Now, I have formed the habit of noting the color of eyes, and I find it very interesting. I could tell you the color of the eyes of any person I had ever met. I believe, not merely whether they are light or dark, blue, gray or brown, according to the conventional classification, but also of the mixtures, the appreciation of which is the real fascination in the study of eyes. I firmly believe that there is no color recognized that cannot be found in the eyes of some human being. There are red eyes, green eyes, silver eyes, golden eyes, violet eyes, sapphire, baby blue, black, white, yellow eyes and eyes besides in which these tints are mixed. Some kinds are very rare, and if you are a connoisseur in the subject the sudden discovery of a rare species—for a moment on the street perhaps—gives you a thrill of pleasure."

"Blue eyes, I suppose, are most common, but of these there are many varieties. The most common kind is that which is really a mixture of dark blue and grayish white. With this kind of an eye sometimes the blue and white are mixed irregularly, in which case the eye lacks brilliancy, though it may be lustrous. Sometimes the body of the iris is grayish white, with blue radii extending from the pupil. This marking gives a peculiarly hard expression to the eye. In still another subvariety the central part of the iris is light bluish gray, with a rim of dark blue. Such an eye is often mistaken for black. The dark rim around the iris is not so noticeable in blue eyes as in some other kinds, notably white and golden eyes, in which it produces a strange, startling and fascinating effect."

"The limpid blue eye is comparatively rare. It is of a uniform coloration and appears to be almost limpid. Fine specimens have a certain beauty, but the eye, as a rule, lacks character. Near akin to it is the chest blue or robin's egg blue eyes, all of which are of a uniform coloration. It also is lacking somewhat in character."

"Of brown eyes the varieties are numberless. The deepest shade usually passes for black. Some eyes of this shade suggest a velvety texture, and the whites by contrast have a peculiarly pearly luster. There is always something sinister and unpleasant about the eyes of this color, and they are the soft brown eyes that are usually called pleasant and the sharp brown eyes that are called snappy. You may occasionally find brown eyes of such a light tint as to be called properly orange or yellow. The golden eye is a variety of the brown eye, but a wonderful variety. It is not a yellow eye, it is infinitely more strange, more beautiful, than the yellow eye. I recently saw a woman in the street who had a pair of these eyes. The effect of them was enhanced by a black rim around the iris. They were not exactly like the gold of a coin, but rather like the gold dust that floats and shimmers on a stream. Golden eyes are not ferocious. They suggest the wild creature that has been tamed to gentleness."

"I speak of red eyes. I do not mean those of the albinos, which are merely painful freaks of nature. I am thinking of what is really a variety of the brown eye. It is about the shade of a cinnamon bear's furry coat. In shadow it appears brown, but in bright sunlight it flashes crimson. There is something strangely sinister about these eyes. They flash spite and fury even when they are fond in the most smiling face."

"Green eyes are often the most fascinating of all eyes. The shade is rarely found unadorned, but I have seen eyes of a uniform tint resembling that elusive green that may be observed for a moment in a summer sunset. Usually the green tint is mixed with gray or brown or both. The combination with brown or brown and gray is known familiarly as the brown hazel or green hazel eye, which, in popular wisdom, has it, is always to be trusted. Green in the eye is thought to indicate treachery. I believe more usually it indicates power of fascination. Thackeray, with great felicity, gave Becky Sharp green eyes, and Becky was both treacherous and fascinating. But Becky's eyes, I understand, were pure, unmixed green. Brown neutralizes the bad effects of green in the eye, while detracting not at all from its fascination."

"Green eyes may be a very beautiful eye or a terrible eye. I consider it a variety of gray or blue. With the iris rimmed with black this eye has great distinction. In a woman, when its startling effect is modified by beautiful features and gentle expression, it is wonderfully alluring. In a man whose face is coarse or brutal this eye strikes one with horror."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Thought He Was Mad.

The late Count de Lesseps was traveling on one occasion in a French railway car in a compartment with two commercial travelers.

"I beg your pardon, sir," said one of them, fancying that he belonged to their fraternity, "are you not a traveler?"

"Certainly I am," said the count.

"We thought so! What is your line?"

"Isthmuses."

"Wh-wh-wh," asked the puzzled commercial—"what are they?"

"I am introducing ship canals," said De Lesseps gravely.

The commercial travelers feared that they had fallen in with a lunatic and were making preparations to escape when the count handed them his card and put them at their ease.

THE DRUDGERY OF LIFE.

Pretty Evenly Laid Out to Working Man or Married Wife.

I have lived a good long time in the world. I have made acquaintances by the hundred; friends—not so many. Looking back upon all the people that I have known I can safely say that the number of unhappy marriages I have personally witnessed has been very small indeed, said the late Sir Walter Besant. By far the larger number of wives have accepted cheerfully the position of housekeeper and mother. They have kept house for the husbands and children whose happiness is their own.

Many of them have kept house with the earnest intention of making a home beautiful, which became a continual feast for themselves; many of them have brought art into every part of the daily life, which has been a continual feast for themselves as well as the other members of the house; for all these matrons the daily work has been a daily delight. Then, as for drudgery and monotony, is there none in a man's work?

Think of the monotony and drudgery of a city clergyman's life, when every day he has to tramp around the ungrateful slums. Think of the monotony and drudgery of the solicitor, always drawing up endless documents in the hideous legal jargon. No. The monotony of life, I am quite sure, is pretty evenly laid out to working man and married wife alike.

What I have said over and over again and do most stoutly maintain is the very simple copybook maxim that without love marriage must be intolerable; but, given love as an essential, then the woman who yields to the promptings of her heart and accepts the burdens—light or heavy—of marriage leads the happiest life.

Three Odd Wedding Rings.

At a certain London church, the golden hoop not being in evidence, one of the bridesmaids cut off a lock of her hair and handed it to the prospective husband, who, to the amusement of all present, improvised a ring which answered all the purposes of the one he had so carelessly forgotten.

Not long since at a church in a large English town a similar episode arose. The question was to find the ring, and as the clergyman was beginning to become impatient one of those present took a gold mounted monocle from his eye, forced out the glass and handed the rim to the bridegroom, who, with many thanks to the originator of the happy thought, bade the parson continue the service.

A ring of leather, cut transversely from a bridegroom's glove, on one occasion served as a substitute. It was a runaway match, and the gentleman had got everything ready, the license, the parson himself—everything, except the ring. At the appointed hour the bride, exchanging herself to her family, hurried to the church. The service was proceeded with until the bridegroom had to produce the ring. For a second he was nonplussed, then off with his glove, on with his knife, and presto, with two cuts there was the ring.—St. Louis Star.

A Patient's Room.

People who are not disturbed by disorder when well are often disturbed by the least confusion in the arrangement of a room when ill. Everything in the room should be carefully adjusted to the best advantage, for a sick person's fancy is most capricious. Nothing should be allowed to lie around carelessly. The table should be cleared with books and papers. Flowers should be kept no longer than absolutely fresh, says Woman's Life.

Medicine and water glasses should be carefully washed and kept from the sight of the patient. The sight of medicine is not only trying to an invalid, but often nauseating. No food should ever be prepared in the sickroom. If only a small bowl of broth, it should be served as invisibly as possible.

Nor should a bowl of broth or gruel or a cup of tea be carried to the sick person in your hand. Place it on a tray covered with a clean napkin. Bring but a little quantity at a time, for a large quantity is apt to take away the patient's appetite. If possible, always serve too little, reserving a supply until asked for more.

Japanese Caution.

Among the characteristics of the Japanese are American notices their love for children. It is doubtful if any Japanese child ever got a whipping. An American woman who became acquainted with a Japanese matron noticed that she allowed her little children to ramble through the streets at will and one day commented on it.

"Why," said the Japanese lady, "what harm can come of it? Our children never quarrel, and no grown person would harm a child," says The Youth's Companion.

"Tut," said the American, "the child might get lost."

"That would make no trouble," was the smiling reply. And then she showed how in little children's apparel there was inserted cards containing their name and address and explaining that should they stray any person finding them will first give them a full meal and then bring them home.

Training the Hand and Eye.

The hand and eye of the child can be trained by means of paper cutting. This should be led up to by paper tearing until the little one is old enough to hold a pair of scissors. It is a good practice to take a picture containing many objects, cut them out and arrange them on colored paper. If the picture represents a farmyard, for instance, all the animals must be cut out and pasted on the colored sheet in positions similar to their original ones. Minor details can be copied on the background in pen and ink. In this way children unconsciously get an idea of proportion and perspective.

They Believed in Luck.

